

GENERAL TORAL HANGS BACK.

Carlists Are Expected to Seize the Moment of Spain's Surrender.

Dread of Watson's Fleet Produces Panic in Seaport Towns, Hence Flee Fugitives.

SPAIN IS UNDER MARTIAL LAW. SPANISH COAST IN TERROR.

He Has the Nerve to Ask That the Arms of His Troops Be Returned to Them on Reaching Spain.

Washington Issues Orders That if Such Foolishness Continues the Shooting Will Be Resumed.

All Symptoms at Madrid Point to Early Negotiations For Peace.

Washington, July 15.—After an extended conference with the president tonight at which three other members of the cabinet were present, Secretary Alger said:

"The situation is just this: The Spaniards at Santiago are prepared to surrender, but they want to carry their arms. We have determined to grant no such concession, nor any concession except the generosity of this government to transport them to Spain."

Secretary Alger was asked if it was not the expectation that when it was known that no other terms would be granted, the surrender would take place, and replied that such was the case. In any event, no other concession would be afforded by this government.

It was nearly 1 o'clock when the conference at the White House adjourned. Besides Secretary Alger there were present Secretaries Bliss and Wilson and Postmaster General, Emory Smith. Adjutant-General Sobrin was present during the last hour of the conference.

Secretary Alger did not say how much time would be allowed the enemy to reach a conclusion but it is known that the administration will make it very short and submit to no further parley with General Toral.

The next move is, surrender upon the terms which the United States government proposes or immediate attack upon the Spanish forces by the army and navy.

Washington, July 15.—There was a long and anxious wait today to hear further news from the commissioners who had been charged to make arrangements for the surrender of the Spanish army at Santiago. For eighteen hours, no word came from either General Shafter or General Miles, although there was the keenest desire on the part of the president and the cabinet officers to learn what was to be done and whether the actual surrendering of Santiago and the Spanish troops had been carried out.

When the cabinet met at 11 o'clock there was nothing from the front which would serve as a guide for deliberations. It was thought the cable had been interrupted, but in reply of General Greeley, chief signal officer, gave assurance that the cable was intact. Thereupon Secretary Alger sent a dispatch asking for the situation up to the latest moment, and particularly inquiring as to how far the surrender had proceeded. No answer came

while the cabinet was in session. In the meantime General Greeley had called and he was the first to hear from the front. A dispatch from Lieutenant Jones, military censor at Playa del Este, reported that the message from the secretary of war to General Shafter was only six minutes in passing from Washington to Playa del Este.

The message received by General Greeley came at 2:23 p. m., and indicated that negotiations were still in progress, but as the dispatch was submitted to the president no details were given out.

Toward the middle of the afternoon dispatches from General Shafter and General Miles began to arrive in response to Secretary Alger's dispatch. They were not given out in full, but such portions as were made public showed that the negotiations were still in progress and that the Spaniards had raised some rather unexpected questions. Most important of these was an insistence that the Spanish

troops should retain their arms when they returned to Spain. There was entire willingness on the part of General Toral to turn over the arms to the American general at the time of the surrender, but with this was to be understood that the arms were to be returned to the Spanish troops when Spanish soil was reached. This was a condition which had not been anticipated. The authorities did not regard it as serious or as likely to overcome a final settlement, as it was attributed to the Spanish sensitiveness against the humiliation involved in the laying down of their arms. One of these dispatches after specifying that this difference had arisen added that a settlement would be reached before the day closed. General Shafter himself wound up the situation by saying:

"It cannot be possible that there will be failure in completing arrangements." No question whatever has been raised as to the surrender itself. Not only has

General Toral agreed to it, but this agreement has been ratified by General Blanco at Havana, and by the Spanish government at Madrid.

At 1:15 o'clock this morning when Adjutant General Corbin left the war department for his home he was yet without definite information from General Shafter concerning the surrender of Santiago.

In accordance with the decision reached at the conference with the president, he sent instructions to General Shafter that nothing but an unconditional surrender by General Toral would be satisfactory to this government. In view of Shafter's late dispatch no fear is felt that the negotiations for the surrender of the forces in Santiago city will not be prosecuted to a successful conclusion. General Toral, it is known, at first insisted that his men should be permitted to carry their arms back to Spain. This concession General

Shafter declined to grant. Toral has modified his demand regarding the arms and has presented a petition that arms taken from his men be returned to Spain with the troops. As indicated in Secretary Alger's statement above given, the petition has been denied by this government.

The unusual delay which has puzzled the war officials is accounted for by the difficulty which General Toral is having in surrendering that part of the force under his command which is not in the city of Santiago.

General Shafter estimates that there are from 12,000 to 15,000 men in Santiago, and nearly as many more in the province outside the city. It is believed that delay in the negotiations is made necessary in order to secure the surrender of the outlying garrisons, some of which may question Toral's authority to surrender them without definite instructions to that effect from Madrid.

The political status of Santiago, its method of government and administration is now receiving earnest attention by the authorities here.

For the present it is expected the military authorities will have entire direction of affairs both at Santiago City and the outlying country.

If the precedent of Manila is followed in which case General Merritt was sent as military governor, then a military officer will be designated to administer affairs at Santiago city and thereabouts. But it is appreciated that the conditions are quite different at Santiago from those in Manila, as the government has proclaimed a purpose to make territorial acquisition in Cuba, and has directed its efforts thus far to making Cuba free and planting the Cubans in control. This condition may lead to a consideration of the expediency of allowing the Cubans themselves to establish an administration at Santiago, thus giving them the opportunity to try their ability at directing civil affairs. General Garcia being on the ground, would doubtless figure prominently

in the administration, although President Maso and his cabinet are said to be in the adjoining province of Puerto Principe and readily accessible at Santiago.

No determination has been reached, so far as can be learned, as to the form of administration for, until the surrender itself is completed, the authorities here are not disposed to settle the details of questions which naturally follow the surrender. It is felt, however, that an important question of general policy hinges on the action at Santiago, as it is the first Cuban territory to be acquired by our army, and to some extent the determination as to the extent of civil administration will serve as a precedent for the civil administration of other parts of Cuba when it is overrun by our army.

Madrid, July 15.—Premier Sagasta declares that neither government in Cuba has intervened in the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago de Cuba. He adds that the negotiations within the province of General Toral, and under his responsibility, and the general struggle announced the garrison had capitulated.

Deadly Dangers Conspire to Make Spain Favorable to Peace.

Cadix, July 15.—There is great excitement here owing to the coming of Commodore Watson's squadron. Many are leaving.

The Spanish mail steamer plying between this point and Tangier will cease to run next week.

Gibraltar, July 15.—Three Spanish infantry regiments at Seville have received peremptory orders to proceed to Algeciras. On arrival there the regiments are to be actively employed in digging trenches in the vicinity of San Carlos, near San Roque.

London, July 15.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Barcelona this afternoon that the inhabitants of that city are being evicted. They believe the Americans will select Barcelona as the first point to bombard. The local banks are removing their specie to the country, the merchants are sending their goods to places of safety and many French are leaving.

The governor of Barcelona has informed the people that they cannot expect help from the government.

The Gibraltar correspondent of the Daily News says:

"A naval battle off the Spanish coast is considered imminent. The suspension of the constitutional guarantees is a symptom of the disastrous condition of Spain. The nation wants peace; the army wants victory. Spain cannot continue to struggle, yet peace will be the signal for revolution and the European intervention

formerly desired is now dreaded. The government, through El Epoca, advocates direct negotiations with the United States. The military press indignantly characterizes peace as treason. Wealthy families are deserting Cadix, Seville and Malaga.

Supplies are shipped from here to the American consul at Tangier. The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"The government has definitely decided to open peace negotiations without delay, proposing as a basis the renunciation of all rights over Cuba, and the immediate discussion of any other reasonable proposals the United States may make."

Informal negotiations for peace are continued. The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

"The Carlist agitation is assuming proportions in many of the northern provinces which may serve as a fresh argument for intervention on the part of Germany. The civil and military authorities, acting under instructions from ministers of the interior and of war, are closely watching the movements of Carlist armies."

"Special attention is being given to the Pyrenean frontier, where smugglers on both sides and the French Legation are turning a willing hand. The authorities are convinced that arms and warlike stores have been introduced and that the

Carlists have been supplied with money from abroad."

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"Despite the official denials it is strongly suspected that preliminary negotiations for peace were already under way in the shape of the indirect inquiries regarding the terms of American which Spain must accept. It is asserted that M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, and Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, British ambassador at Madrid, are acting respectively on behalf of Spain and America in the conduct of inquiries, which at present are quite informal."

"Duke Almondevar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, and Senor Gamazo, minister of public instruction and public works, have been appointed by the government to conduct the negotiations. Senor Gamazo said yesterday to a newspaper reporter:

"I cannot talk on the subject, as my indisposition might spoil the work and create difficulties."

The queen regent has had three interviews with Lieutenant General Corbin, minister of war, and has persuaded him to cease his opposition to peace. Pressing dispatches in the same sense have been sent to Captain General Blanco.

One of the chief reasons which has driven the government toward peace is a fear that the Americans may get a foot-

ing in Porto Rico, thus establishing a claim to include that island in their demands for territory.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says:

"The issuance of the royal decree suspending the constitutional guarantees and virtually proclaiming a state of siege is evidently intended to check Carlist. The Carlist organ, El Correo Espanol, was prohibited today for the publication of an insulting article."

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News, who believes that the activity of the Carlists in the northern provinces is the real reason for suspending the constitutional guarantees and proclaiming a state of siege, says:

"Some of the ministers assert that the president has an organization of salaried agents to prepare the country for a movement in his favor and, above all, to raise armed bands to be ready when the time comes to 'take back to his own'."

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says:

"I learn on reliable authority that the Austrian court was informed today that Spain was prepared to cede Cuba and to pay indemnity, but not to abandon Porto Rico. Senor Sagasta trusts to be able to retain the Philippines as a Spanish possession, the powers preferring the island to remain Spanish rather than free."

The Madrid correspondent of the Times says the news of the capitulation of Santiago was received too late for comment by the morning papers. This causes disappointment because it was hoped that though General Toral was in a desperate position, the spread of yellow fever would compel the Americans to raise the siege and retire.

Official information regarding the surrender is anxiously awaited. The government reluctance concerning the long dispatch received from Captain General Blanco caused anxiety. The correspondent notes, as a significant fact that a certain Cuban magnate who had always declared that he would remain in Cuba as long as he had hope of the island being preserved to Spain, has left Havana for some blockade port where he hopes to find a neutral ship to take him to Europe.

Regarding the prospects of peace, Senor Sagasta, interviewed by a representative of El Correspondencia, is represented as saying:

"It is certain, most certain, that the government has endeavored to ascertain, extra officially, the disposition of the Washington correspondents regarding a pacific solution, but for the moment I can say absolutely nothing, because the president might wrongly suppose that we desired peace at any price, and accordingly show himself more exacting. I have read the

proposals cabled to El Imparcial, which are supposed to have been communicated by President McKinley to M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington. These conditions are so hard that I consider them inadmissible. The government has news of other proposals that are much more acceptable."

In reply to a question as to whether he intended to remain in office to conclude peace, Senor Sagasta said that such was his intention.

The official Gazette publishes a memorandum from the president of the council to the queen regent explanatory of the royal decree suspending the constitutional guarantees and briefly sketching the military situation. It dwells especially upon the fact that the command of the sea is now completely in the hands of the enemy and that the probability is that an American squadron will soon appear on the Spanish coast. The memorandum draws the conclusion that the time has arrived when the administration should strengthen itself.

Madrid, July 15.—General Corbin, the minister for war, today in an interview said:

"We ought to retain Porto Rico at all costs, in order to be always near Cuba, of which the Americans will be able to dispossess us in course of time, and in order to more easily communicate with the

South American republics, which daily display the greatest enthusiasm for Spain. As to the Philippine islands, it is certain we will retain them, even though the Americans succeed in occupying Manila, of which place their occupation will be most brief. An official dispatch announces that the rebel chief and the Americans will not always agree, which is to Spain's advantage."

"The government has formed a scheme which will not only assure Spain the possession of the Philippine islands, but which will re-establish tranquility."

The Bank of Spain has opened subscriptions for treasury bonds. Already 22,000,000 pesetas have been taken.

Washington, July 15.—The subject of peace was not mentioned at the cabinet meeting today, and it was positively stated that the president has not received any information from any official or even semi-official source that Spain desired peace upon any terms that could be entertained by the United States.

One prominent member of the cabinet said that Spain was rapidly losing ground by not seeking to make terms, and added that she "seemed to have no ability to make war or act to make peace."

Nothing concerning the progress of events at Santiago had been received up to 1 o'clock, when the cabinet meeting closed.

Story of the Negotiations Previous to Toral's Nerve Demand.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) With the United States troops, before Santiago de Cuba, July 15, 4 p. m.—Via King's Island, Jamaica, July 15.—11:15 p. m.—The result to the Spanish army in eastern Cuba is complete. Santiago has fallen and with it all the eastern end of the island. General Toral, the Spanish commander, agreed to the general terms of the surrender at a personal interview with General Shafter this (Thursday) afternoon, at which General Miles was present.

The victorious American army. After a campaign of three weeks of almost unprecedented hardships for both officers and men, about the news with heartfelt relief. The victory is greater than appeared at first. All the Spanish troops in the fourth corps, the military division of Santiago province, from a line drawn north of the Aserradero, 15 miles west of Santiago, through Las Palmas, Palmar Surian, Alcantara to Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast and eastward to Cape May, are surrendered and the territory is abandoned.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 prisoners are taken, about 10,000 of whom are in Santiago. The remainder are at Guantanamo and others are garrisoned in the towns of eastern Cuba. All these troops are to be embarked and sent back to Spain under parole.

General Shafter bears his honor moderately. To a correspondent of the Associated Press, he said:

"The enemy has surrendered all the territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms were dictated from Washington. It has been a hard campaign, one of the hardest ever seen. The difficulties to contend with were great. Never during our civil war were more difficulties problems solved. The character of the country and the roads made it seem almost impossible to advance in the face

of the enemy. The transportation problem was hard but all the difficulties have been successfully surmounted. Our troops have behaved bravely. They fought like heroes and I am proud to have commanded them. During all the hardships they have suffered they have shown resolution and spirit. They deserve to conquer."

The resistance of the enemy has been exceptionally stubborn. General Toral has proved himself a worthy man. The negotiations which culminated in the surrender of General Toral have been dragging on for ten days, with the intervention of Sunday and Monday, when our batteries and shell bombardment of the city. General Shafter has shown the enemy's position. When hard pressed, upon the statement that he was simply a subordinate and powerless to agree to the proposals without the sanction of his superiors, except under penalty of being court-martialed. At the same time he seemed to intimate that, personally, he thought it inadvisable to hold out any longer. But he and his garrison were soldiers, he said, and could, if necessary, obey orders.

It was at the personal interview held by General Shafter with General Toral yesterday that the American general, after temporarily suspending the terms of the categorical affirmation to his offer must be received, or the bombardment of the city would begin in earnest.

In the meantime all our plans had been perfected. The delay had been utilized to good advantage. Our lines had been extended until Santiago was nearly surrounded, and our light batteries had been so posted as to be able to move effectively.

In addition, arrangements had been made to land troops at Cabana, west of the entrance of the harbor of Sagua, and

the Spanish batteries opposite Marro Cañon were to be bombarded and shelled. Our guns were then to be turned upon the city, and General Lawson's division, at the same time, was to fall on the enemy's left flank under the cover of our artillery fire. We could then have advanced their lines and have driven them into the city.

General Toral must have realized that he was trapped and that to hold out longer must mean a useless sacrifice of his men, but he made one last effort to gain more time this morning. While formally yielding to the terms of General Shafter proposed, before 5 o'clock he sent a copy of a telegram from Captain General Blanco, explaining that the surrender of such an important position of Santiago and the abandonment of eastern Cuba would require the direct sanction of the Madrid government and requesting more time to be sent from Madrid.

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Upon his return to General Wheeler's headquarters the news of our complete victory was communicated to General Lawson and Captain Miles to be the commissioners to be appointed to make and conclude the terms of surrender in accordance with our demands.

After parting General Toral proceeded to the explaining that according to the communication he had received direct authority from Captain General Blanco to do so. This being the main point, the interview was soon concluded.

Before parting General Shafter communicated General Toral's reply upon his skill and the gallantry of his resistance. Upon his return to General Wheeler's headquarters the news of our complete victory was communicated to General Lawson and Captain Miles to be the commissioners to be appointed to make and conclude the terms of surrender in accordance with our demands.

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The order as to Cubans is very specific. They have shown a disposition to loot everything and every place. But they are not to have the privilege of gutting their appetites for plunder in Santiago. A guard is to be maintained about the city and the camps of our soldiers are to be removed just to the front or to the rear of our lines, as in individual cases, most practicable. The change in the camp sites will undoubtedly improve the health of the troops.

The whole purpose of the American commander now is to protect the health of the army, especially from the dreaded contagion.

It is claimed there is a fever in Santiago but the city is full of life and strength and if our men are allowed to go in it will undoubtedly become much improved.

The boys in the trenches were ignorant of the outcome of the negotiations until after a heavy luncheon of coffee, hard tack and corned beef.

Then General Shafter appointed Colonel Astor and Captain McKittick to convey the welcome tidings along the line. Some of the officers favored celebrating the victory with bands and a noisy demonstration, but General Shafter vetoed the proposition. He said there was no occasion to humiliate the enemy, who had fought bravely. Not even cheering was to be permitted, but before Colonel Astor and Captain McKittick could warn the soldiers the latter broke out into wild hurrahs. Some danced about, threw their hats into the air, hugged each other and congratulated themselves upon the prospect of getting out of Cuba in a few days.

General Shafter instructed the commissioners that the inside harbor entrance be immediately opened to allow Clara Barr-

supply ships to enter, and that the railroad from Siboney be opened for a similar purpose.

"We are to supply the Spanish prisoners with food, pending their concentration and embarkation. General Toral requested this, saying there was very little food. It is probable that the Spanish prisoners in the harbor will be used in part for the transportation of the surrendered in Spain. The Spanish men abandoned the intrenchments early this afternoon and went into the city."

Our commissioners, accompanied by an interpreter, entered the Spanish lines shortly after 1 o'clock and had not returned when the correspondent left with this dispatch.

General Miles and his staff arrived at Siboney from the front this evening and went aboard the Concha. On the wharf General Miles said:

"Santiago has surrendered on our terms after vainly trying for a long time to get better ones. The result is highly gratifying. The Spanish prisoners will be transported to Spain by sea. The surrender carries with it not only the city of Santiago, but the entire Santiago military district, being the eastern portion of Cuba, west to a line drawn from Aserradero, on the south coast, to Sagua, on the north coast. Manzanillo and Holguin are not included."

"The possession of the surrendered district will be yielded at once and a number of six, three from each side, will meet this afternoon to arrange the details of the transfer. The American troops will be left where they are for a time, until they are needed for service elsewhere."

"I do not wish to say what point will

be attacked next. I may come ashore again here, but hardly think so."

J. BULL'S IDEA OF A JOKE

Washington, July 15.—With all our disposition to be on friendly terms with the British, our naval officers are quick to resent the allegation made to the effect that Dewey owed his marvelous success at Manila to the employment of English gunners whom he had engaged at fabulous wages at Hong Kong before he sailed for Manila.

Such a statement as this, made by Congressman, an ex-member of parliament, in a communication to some of the British newspapers, has aroused a good deal of discussion. Captain Cresswell, the chief of the navigation bureau, is directly in charge of the personnel of the navy and when this statement was called to his attention he very promptly and positively said:

"We have never have yet been called upon to get Englishmen to teach us how to shoot. An inspection of the master rolls of Dewey's squadron will verify the simple refutation of this charge and show how absolutely false it is. Even later than the master rolls are the prize lists prepared for the use of the auditing officers of the treasury department and by comparison with the master rolls, as the squadron was originally formed, they show very clearly that no Englishmen were behind the guns that sunk the Spanish fleet and killed the force of Cavite."

Benjamin and Wife and Baby

New York, July 15.—Mr. President Benjamin Harrison, who has been here with his wife and baby at the Fifth Avenue hotel, left today for Old Forge, General Harrison's cottage in the Adirondacks.